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Whitehall, October 15.

THE Humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of *London*, being ſent to His Majeſty by their Excellencies the Lords-Juſtices, His Majeſty was very well pleaſed with this Expreſſion of the Great Loyalty and Affection of the City of *London*, and did order, That their Excellencies ſhould, as by His Majeſty's ſpecial Direction, acquaint the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, with the great Satisfaction His Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs upon the receiving of it; Which their Excellencies have accordingly ſignified to them by Sir *John Houblon*, Sir *Richard Levett*, Aldermen, and thoſe of the Common-Council who were deputed to preſent the ſame to their Excellencies on the 30th paſt, and were ſent for to attend their Excellencies yeſterday for this purpoſe; And this day the Lord-Mayor ſummoned the Common-Council to meet, to communicate to them His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Acceptance of their ſaid Addreſs.

The Earl of *Manchester*, His Majeſty's late Ambaſſador Extraordinary in *France*, came to Town laſt Monday in the Evening, and waited upon their Excellencies the Lords-Juſtices the next Morning.

A very Loyal and Dutiful Addreſs to His Majeſty from the Juſtices of the Peace, Grand-Jury, and other Gentlemen of the County of *Wilts*, was preſented yeſterday to their Excellencies the Lords-Juſtices.

The Juſtices of the Peace of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* attended their Excellencies with an Humble and Loyal Addreſs to His Majeſty.

A like Addreſs to His Majeſty from the Town and Port of *Haſtings*, was preſented to their Excellencies by *John Pulteney* Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

As alſo an Addreſs from the City of *Lincoln*, was preſented to their Excellencies, by *Henry Smith* of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq.

And from the Town of *Nottingham*, was alſo preſented to their Excellencies.

And from the Town and Borough of *New-Windſor*, was preſented to their Excellencies, by *William Peiſly* of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq; Recorder, and *Thomas Rutter* and *John Clark*, two of the Aldermen.

All which Addreſſes follow.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Juſtices of the Peace, Grand-Jury, and Gentlemen Aſſembled at the General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace at *Marlebrough*, in the County of *Wilts*, the Seventh of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1701.

Dread Sovereign,

WHereas we cannot but with the Utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation, take notice of the great Indignity offer'd to Your Majeſty, in Proclaiming a Pretended Prince of Wales *King of Your Realms: We beg Leave upon this Occaſion to repeat our Aſſurances of Fidelity to Your Majeſty and Government.*

And that we ſhall and will at all times exert our ſelves to the Utmoſt of our Powers, in the Support of the Alliances which are and ſhall be made by Your Majeſty for the Preſervation of Your Majeſty's Rightful and Lawful Title to theſe Your Realms, and the Limitation of the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, as now by Law Eſtabliſhed.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Juſtices of the Peace at the General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace holden for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, in the County of *Middleſex*, this Eighth day of *October*, in the Thirteenth Year of Your Majeſty's Reign; the Grand-Jury in open Court unanimouſly deſiring to Concur and Joyn in the ſame.

Great Sir,

WE cannot but ſhew our Juſt Reſentments and Deteſtations of the Perfidiouſneſs of the French *King, in Aſſuming to himſelf the Diſpoſal of Your Majeſty's Kingdoms to the Pretended Prince of* Wales: *And we humbly beg Leave to Aſſure Your Majeſty, That we will Heartily and Unanimouſly at all Times, and upon all Occaſions, Aſſiſt Your Majeſty, in Aſſerting Your Undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of theſe Your Majeſty's Kingdoms againſt the Pretended Prince of* Wales, *and all other Pretenders or Invaders of your Crown and Dignity; and alſo in the Defence of Your Sacred Perſon, whom GOD Preſerve, and Grant a long and happy Reign over us.*

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Jurats, Miniſter, Gentlemen, and Commonalty, of Your Majeſty's Town and Port of *Haſting* in the County of *Suſſex*.

BEing Senſible (Dread Sovereign) how Glorioufly Your Majeſty reſcued our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, from the manifeſt Violations of the late Reign, and how inviolable they have ever ſince been Preſerved to us; we cannot without the higheſt Ingratitude but expreſs our Utmoſt Deteſtation of the French *King's late Proceedings, in taking upon him to give the Title of King of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland *to the Pretended Prince of* Wales, *in open breach of Your Majeſty's moſt Undoubted Right and Title, and in defiance to our Laws for Settling a Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line.*

We do verily believe, that the great Motive which induced him to it, was, the better to preſerve, in his Intereſt, that Popiſh and Diſaffected Party which has conſtantly endeavoured to Diſtreſs, and ſometimes openly Attempted the Deſtruction of Your Majeſty's Perſon and Government. And as that Monarch has by this Step plainly ſhewn his Intentions to Dethrone Your Majeſty, in order to an Eſtabliſhment of Popery and Arbitrary Power within Your Majeſty's Kingdoms; ſo we muſt conclude he will attempt it when he ſhall think himſelf ſufficiently Enabled by a firm Union of France *and* Spain.

Wherefore we do humbly crave Leave, with one Heart and Voice, to Aſſure Your Majeſty, that to the Utmoſt of our Abilities we will firmly Support and Defend Your Majeſty's Sacred Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion of the Imperial Crowns of theſe Realms in the Proteſtant Line, as by Law ſettled, againſt the Pretended Prince of Wales, *his Adherents, and all other Your Majeſty's Enemies, whether Forreign or Domeſtick, and Particularly that we, the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, from time to time, as occaſion ſhall require*

require, will always make Choice of such Persons only to represent us in Parliament, as we shall have good Reason to believe will readily give into all such Measures as may effectually conduce to those Ends.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty, of the City of *Lincoln*, in Common Council Assembled.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful Subjects, being affected with a Just Abhorrence of that Unparallel'd Breach of Faith lately so Notoriously committed by the French King, whose Ambition provokes him to Violate the Rules of Justice, and the Obligation of Solemn Treaties; and whose Furious Zeal incites him to a most Cruel Persecution of the Protestants.

Dread Sir, The Thoughts of these Things awakens us, and brings us to a timely Sense of the continued Malice and the Dangerous Designs of that Grand Enemy; and particularly obliges us at this time to have a most Tender Regard for the Preservation of Your Royal Person and Government, and for the Securing of our Religion and Liberties, and for the future Safe-guard of these Kingdoms against all Foreign Powers and Invasions; and that it is now an Incumbent Duty upon us to make an early Tender of our Selves before Your Sacred Majesty, with a Sincere and Unfeigned Assurance, That what can be effectually done by us, or timely supplied from us, shall be Readily and Chearfully performed towards the Opposing all those Your Avow'd Enemies, and also towards the Suppressing that Encroaching Power of France; not doubting, but the Justness of Your Majesty's Undertakings, being constantly attended with such Excellent Conduct, and such Undaunted Courage, will Surmount all Difficulties, be Crowned with Success, and be Compleated in the Safety and Glory of Your Royal Person, and in the Peace and Welfare of these Kingdoms. In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto affixed our Common Seal in the Guild-hall of our said City the Tenth Day of October, in the Thirteenth Year of Your Majesty's Reign.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, and Grand-Jury, at their General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace holden for the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham*, the Seventh day of October, 1701.

Dread Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, taking into serious Consideration not only to what immense Hazards and Difficulties Your Majesty hath exposed Your Royal Person, for the Security of the Protestant Religion, Safety of Your Subjects, and Defence of Your Realms; But that the French King, in Proclaiming the Pretended Prince of Wales Heir to the Crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, (Your Majesty's Undoubted Right) has manifestly Violated those Treaties Your Majesty had Obliged him to for the Peace and Security of Europe, and thereby purposed to defeat those Excellent Acts of Parliament made for the Succession of Your Majesty's Crown in a Protestant Line, which is the Chief Prop and Dependence of our Posterity.

These Practices (too mean for Crown'd Heads) as they ought to create in Your Loyal Subjects an Abhorrence and Detestation thereof, so ought we to pay as strict a Veneration to Your Majesty, whose Virtue, Valour, and Inviolable Fidelity, have already Signaliz'd You to the World; And whose Glorious Acts will hereafter fill our Annals.

We therefore beseech Your Majesty to believe, that, to the best of our Power, we will with all Readiness and Chearfulness exert our Utmost Industry for the Preservation of Your Majesty's Sacred Person, and diligently endeavour to Oppose those that dare to Invade Your Crown and Dignity, or to Infringe those Liberties and Privileges we so blessedly Enjoy, under the happy Influence of Your Majesty's Gracious and Benigne Government, which GOD grant Long to Preserve and Continue.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Mayor, Steward, Aldermen, Bayliffs, and Burgesses, together with the Gentlemen, and others, Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of *New-Windsor*.

May it please Your Most Excellent Majesty,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful Subjects, taking into our Serious Consideration the many Blessings we have daily receiv'd during Your Majesty's Happy and Glorious Reign over us, and knowing the Old and Inveterate Enemy of Your Majesty and this Kingdom is contriving Means to interrupt our Happiness, by advancing a New and Pretended Title to Your Majesty's Crown and Kingdoms; do think it necessary at this time to make this Publick and Open Profession of our Loyalty and Fidelity to Your Person and Government, and to assure Your Majesty, We will stand by Your Majesty to the hazard of all that is dear unto us in Defence thereof, and of the Succession of the Crown, as it is lately Establish'd by Act of Parliament.

We do not think our Selves Wise enough to Advise Your Great Council in Parliament Assembled; but shall always Esteem their Resolutions when Stamp'd with Your Majesty's Authority, the Unquestionable Rules of our Obedience, and not Matters fit for our Dispute; And we shall, with all imaginable Chearfulness, contribute our Proportion of such Supplies as they shall think fit to grant, for the Advancement and Support of the Majesty of Your Throne, the Honour of Your Kingdoms, and the Welfare and Prosperity of all Your People.

From the Imperial Camp near Ponte Oglio, *September* 25. *N.S.* On the 23d Instant, upon Advice that the Enemy's Right Wing was to forage that day, and that a great number of their Horse were grasing on the other side the *Oglio*, 5 several Parties were sent out to surprise them; But this Intelligence not proving true, one of the said Parties met only with some few *French* Foot, of whom they cut 5 or 6 in pieces, and took as many Prisoners. Captain *Columba*, with a Party of Count *Serini*'s Dragoons, made another Excursion on this side the *Oglio* round the Enemy's Camp; He met with none of their Parties, but in his return brought off about 20 Head of Cattle; After which he passed the *Oglio*, and found a Party of the Enemy's Foot of about 60 Men, under the Command of a Captain and a Lieutenant, posted in a small Intrenchment near a Bridge, whom the *Germans* attacked; and after a sharp Dispute made themselves Masters of the said Intrenchment, and cut down the whole Party, except 2 or 3 who got away, no Quarter being given. The *Germans* in this Action had only a Lieutenant killed, and 2 private Soldiers wounded. An Account came from General *Vaubonne*, that having received Intelligence that some of the Enemy's Troops were strongly posting themselves at *Canete* in the *Mantuan*, he commanded thither the Lieutenant-Colonel of his Regiment with 200 Horse, and 30 of Colonel *Paul Diack*'s *Hussars*, to attack them; But this Party being discovered, the Bells were tolled at *Canete*, and the Alarm was given on all sides by the firing of Guns; This made the *Germans* advance the faster, who arriving at *Canete*, found about 900 Men all in Arms, *Spaniards*, *French*, and *Mantuans*, the Streets barricaded, or filled with Wagons, and the Houses and Castle beset with Men; However the Lieutenant-Colonel caused his Men to alight, who broke through the Enemy's Barricadoes, and obliged them to retire into the Castle; The *Germans* hereupon set some Houses on fire, and seeing no more could be done, they returned to General *Vaubonne*'s Detachment; We had in this Action 8 Men killed, and some wounded; but it is not yet known how many the Enemy have lost. On the 24th, the *Venetian* Commissary having acquainted Prince *Eugene*, that he could deliver no Hay that day into the Camp, and that in lieu thereof he would assign 3 Places for foraging;

The

The Right Wing of our Horse foraged in one of these 3 Places, the Left in another, and the Servants belonging to the Artillery and the General Officers in the third; And the Enemy foraging the same day, it happened that near *Castrezzato* a Party of the *French* who covered their Foragers, consisting of between 4 and 500 Foot, Granadiers and Fusiliers, and 300 Horse, came up to the *Germans*, who were at work in gathering the Forage, neither were there any Commanders present, except a Captain of Horse of the Regiment of *Commerci*, and a Captain of the Regiment of *Dietrichstein*, who put their Men in as good Order as they could in this Confusion, and in sight of the Enemy, and encouraged them so well, that notwithstanding these Disadvantages, they repulsed the Enemy's Horse, and afterwards fell upon the *French* Foot who were posted behind a Ditch, and at last routed them, killing above 200 of them upon the spot, and wounding many, and 16 Common Soldiers, with a Captain of Granadiers of the Regiment of *Auvergne*, were taken Prisoners; On our side only 8 or 10 Men were killed and wounded. Several other *German* Officers came in upon the Alarm, but the Action was almost over; Our Generals, upon notice of this Action, which was within a mile of the Enemy's Camp, believing they might send out more Troops, and that our Foragers might thereby be exposed to great danger, they caused the *German* Horse that were in a readiness to march out of the Camp to protect them; and at the same time the General Adjutant Bacon *Charee* was sent out with about 50 Horse to get Intelligence, who perceived, that the Enemy had sent out a Party only to cover some of their Men that had saved themselves in a House, having been left behind by the rest who ran away; Our Foragers were no further molested, and returned into the Camp. There were found among the Enemy's dead the Marquis *de Requepine* Colonel of Horse, who commanded this Detachment, upon whom were found divers Letters of Consequence, and Marshal *Catinat*'s Orders or Instructions. A Captain of Horse of *Palfi* took on the other side of the *Oglio* a *French* Courier, whom he brought hither, together with four Horses. On the 25th, upon Intelligence, that the Enemy with 400 Horse were Patrolling upon the Roads between *Lodi* and their Camp, the Lieutenant-General Count *Palfi* was commanded with the like Number of Horse, and 50 Fusiliers, to Attack them; Lieutenant-Colonel *de Guethem*, and two Lieutenants of *Savoy*, who had been abroad six days, returned to our Camp. They took from the *French* not far from *Lodi*, about 60 great Sacks of Corn, but, for want of Carriage, could bring off but three Waggon Loads, and destroy'd the rest; they also took some Mules, and brought them into the Camp.

From the Imperial Camp near Ponte Oglio, *October* 6. The 30th past, our Army Foraged; and no Parties were sent out. The first Instant an Account came from General *Vaubonne*, that making an Excursion towards *Fontignano*, he met a great Convoy of Wine and Provitions on the Road to *Soncino*, part of which he carried off, and destroyed the rest, and took 180 Mules and 100 Oxen; killed a great many of the Party that guarded the Convoy; took some Prisoners, and pursued the rest as far as *Soncino*; He further advised, that the *French* were fortifying *Viadana*, and were getting together a Body of Forces, with a design to Attack *Castiglione* or *Castel-Godefredo*. Two Parties of Horse were sent out, who attacked the Enemy's Advanced Guard, cut down several, took 16 or 17 Soldiers Prisoners, with a *Spanish* Ensign, and brought off 17 Horses and Mules. Count *Dovia*, Adjutant-General, with a Party of 60 Horse passed over the *Oglio*, and fell upon the Enemy's Foragers, killed above 50, took 55 Prisoners, and brought away 32 Horses and Mules. Count *Merci*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Lorrain*, was sent over the *Oglio* with 300 Horse, with Orders to join with Lieutenant-Colonel *de Guethem*, who was on the other side of this River with 80 Foot and 25 Horse. We had abroad at the same time Captain *Columba*, and a Captain of the Regiment of *Darmstad*, each with a Party of 50 Horse. The Rains began to fall this Night, and are like to continue. The 3d, Captain *Columba* and the Captain of *Darmstad* returned to the Camp with 8 Prisoners and 34 Horses, having killed 10 or 12 of the Enemy. Another Party of Horse under the Command of a Captain returned to the Camp, having killed several of the Enemy's Advanced Guards, and brought off 11 Horses. The 4th, upon Advice that the Enemy were Foraging, the Lieutenant-Colonel of *Palfi* was sent out with 200 Horse, but met with none, because they Foraged on the other side the *Oglio*; But a Captain of *Vaudemont*'s Regiment who was abroad with 60 Horse, met some of their Stragglers, of whom he killed 40, and afterwards fell upon their Foragers and killed 30, and brought off 10 Prisoners, 3 Mules, and 5 Horses, without losing one Man, notwithstanding the Enemy had 4000 Men to cover their Foragers. The Letters from General *Vaubonne* gave an Account, That a Body of the Enemy's Forces continued on the other side the *Mincio* near *Goito*, and that he had sent out Parties to observe them. The 5th, Count *Merci* and Lieutenant-Colonel *Guethem* returned to the Camp; They met on the 3d near *Picighittone* a Body of 6 or 700 of the Enemy's Horse, and as many Fusiliers and Granadiers; Our Men designed to have laid an Ambush for the Enemy, but before they could do it, were attack'd in their Rear; Count *Merci* had hardly time to make his Men face about, which was the more difficult for them to do, because they were in a deep narrow Road, with a large Ditch on one side. Lieutenant-Colonel *Guethem* posted his Men along the said Ditch; The Enemy pressed very hard upon Count *Merci*'s 300 Horse, who being very much streightned for want of room, were put into Disorder; but Lt. Colonel *Guethem* with his 80 Foot made so great a Fire upon the Enemy, as made them retire several times, and gave an opportunity to our Men to get to a Bridge over the said Ditch, which they broke down behind them, and so secured their Retreat. This Action we hear the Enemy do not a little value themselves upon, it being the first time they have obliged any of our Parties to retire, though they need not boast of the Advantage they gain'd, since we had but 12 Men killed, and as many wounded, and their Loss was greater, 5 of their Officers being killed, and divers Common Soldiers; 20 *Hussars* whom Count *Merci* had with him having charged and intermixt with the Enemy several times. We lost some Horses, but took more of the Enemy's, and as Lieutenant-Colonel *Guethem* was returning he took 4 *French* Couriers, 3 of which were sent from their Army, and one came from *France*, who had about them some Letters of great Consequence. Towards night the Captain of *Visconty*'s Regiment returned, with an Account, that he advanced very near the Enemy's Camp, and killed 17 of them, took 9 Prisoners, and brought off 7 Horses and 12 Mules. This night were sent abroad a Party of 80 Horse, under the Command of Adjutant-General Count *Dovia*, and 2 others of 50 Horse each, commanded by 2 Captains. The 6th, the Weather being very bad, our Parties could do little. Adjutant General *Dovia* met near *Torre di Palavicini* a Party of the Enemy's Foot, and killed a *Spanish* Captain, an Ensign, and some Soldiers, and brought back 36 Oxen and 8 Horses.

Florence, October 7. The last Letters from Naples bring the following Account of the late Rising in that City; That it was begun by 12 or 14 of the Nobility, headed by the Prince della Macchia, and followed by a great number of People, crying, Long live the Emperor; The whole Town joined with them, and for two days Corn and Meat were brought into the City Custom-free; All the Prisons were broke open, and the Place in which were kept the Ancient Records of the City, the Original Title to Estates, and other Law-writings, relating as well to the Publick as to Private Families were burnt. The Prince della Macchia shewed the People a List of 70 Noblemen that had promised to join him, but these not appearing, the People abandoned him, upon the Viceroy's promise of Pardon to all those that should submit in 12 hours, and the few that remained were soon dispersed by the Prince of Montesarchio, who got together all the Soldiers he could, and 2 pieces of Cannon. Several of the meanest People were taken, but the chief Persons concerned all made their escape, except Don Carlo Sangro, Brother to the Marquis of San-Lucito, who was taken. There was also a Rising intended at Capua and Aversa, but hearing of the ill Success of that at Naples, they continued quiet.

Venice, October 7. The Rains have begun to fall in these Parts, which will very much incommode the 2 Armies, and chiefly the French and Spaniard, who are encamped in a lower Ground, and more subject to be overflowed than that where the Germans are. Count Tesse is come into the Mantuan with a Body of French Horse and Foot, and intended to besiege Castiglione, and the other Places which the Germans are possessed of in that Dutchy; But Prince Eugene having reinforced those Garrisons, the French, for this as well as other Considerations, have laid aside that Design. They write from Rome, that upon the ill Success of the late Rising in that City, divers Persons of Quality who are suspected to be in the Emperor's Interest, are retired to their Country-Houses, and have

have caused all their Vassals to provide themselves with Arms. We have an Account from Rome, that the Emperor's Ambassador there has declared to Cardinal Janson and the Spanish Ambassador, That Prince Eugene is resolved to treat the French Prisoners in the same manner as those Persons are treated who are apprehended at Naples on account of the said Rising, who cannot be looked upon as Rebels, since the Pope has not yet decided who has the best Title to the Investiture of that Kingdom. Letters from Dalmatia say, the Imperial Forces are drawing together in Croatia, and that the Officers who command them sent to General Mocenigo, General of the Venetian Forces in Dalmatia, to desire Passage through the Venetian Territories, for some Troops which the Emperor intends to send to Ragusa, upon an Agreement made with that little Republick for that purpose; To which General Mocenigo answered, That they must apply to the Senate at Venice. 'Tis said, the Imperialists design to make Ragusa a Place of Arms, and to make use of their Ships to transport Forces to Naples and Sicily. The last Advices from Constantinople say, the Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between the Grand Signior and the Czar of Muscovy, were exchanged by the Muscovite Ambassador at Adrianople the 7th of August last.

Vienna, *October* 8. A Treaty is concluded between this Court and the *Swiss* Cantons, who engage to take into their Protection the four Forrest Towns, and to keep sufficient Garrisons therein, which will save the Emperor the Charge of maintaining 7 or 8000 Men to defend them. Monsieur *Bartholotti*, Paymaster-General of the Emperor's Forces, went hence this Week for *Italy*, with a considerable Sum of Money to pay the Emperor's Army. A Courier arrived from thence the 4th, with Advice, as 'tis said, that Prince *Eugene* intended shortly to put the Forces under his Command into Winter Quarters in the Countries of *Brescia* and *Bergamo*. The Count of *Zinzendorf*, late Envoy from the Emperor to the *French* Court, arrived here from thence the 2d Instant.

Inspruck, *October* 9. A very considerable Train of heavy Artillery for the use of the Imperial Army in *Italy*, came the 25th past to *Hall*, having been brought by Water from *Vienna*, and the Country People thereabouts have furnished a sufficient number of Horses and Oxen to carry the same over the Mountains to *Pranzoll*, within two miles of *Gurgen*, from whence it will be sent in Boats down the *Adige*. Great Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions are preparing in the Countries of *Trent* and *Tirol*, for the use of the Imperial Forces in *Italy*.

Stettin, *October* 4. Letters from the *Swedish* Camp near *Libou* of the 24th past, say, Prince *Sapieha* had writ a Letter to the King of *Sweden*, to desire his Protection against the Sieur *Oginsky* and his Party, who were marching with a considerable Body of Men to destroy the Lands belonging to the House of *Sapieha*; Upon which, the King had sent 1000 Horse to his Assistance, though with Orders not to attack *Oginsky*'s Party but in case of absolute Necessity; And 'tis said the King of *Sweden* will send them a greater Force if it be necessary. A Party of *Swedish* Horse was sent to gather Contributions in the Territory of *Polangen*, belonging to Prince *Ferdinand* of *Courland*. Several Regiments of the King of *Prussia*'s Forces were drawn together near *Memel* to secure those Frontiers, and General *Brandt* was expected there in few days to command them. The *Swedes* have fortified *Mittaw*, *Bausken*, and *Libou*, in *Courland*. Prince *Ferdinand* of *Courland* is come to *Elbing*.

Dresden, *October* 13. The *Saxon* Forces which were in *Poland* and *Livonia*, are all gone into Winter Quarters. The *Danish* Forces that were Quartered in this Electorate, are marching toward the *Rhine*.

Hamburgh, October 18. Every thing is adjusted in relation to the Danish Forces that are to march to Holland; The Horse are actually on their march thither, and the Foot are to embark to morrow at Gelucksstad. Letters from Riga of the 29th past say, the Swedes had for several days bombarded the Dunamunder Fort. They write from Libou of the 4th Instant, that the King of Sweden intended to decamp with his Army the next day.

Dieren, *October* 11. The Earl of *Marlebrough* came hither on Saturday from the *Hague*. On *Sunday* in the Afternoon the Princess of *Nassau-Friseland* with her Sister the Princess of *Saxe-Eysenach* came to wait on His Majesty; Yesterday the King hunted the Stag in his way from *Loo* to this Place; and this Morning His Majesty reviewed two Regiments of Foot of the Garrison of *Doesburg*, and went afterwards to view the Fortifications that are making at *Arnhim*, dined with Monsieur *Resendael* near that Place, and returned hither in the Evening.

Soesdyke, *October* 18. On Sunday a great number of the Nobility and Gentry of *Gueldorland* and *Overyssel*, came to *Loo* to take their Leave of the King. This day His Majesty came from thence to this Place, where he found the Young Prince of *Nassau* Stadholder of *Friseland*, who was come from *Utrecht* to wait on His Majesty. To morrow His Majesty will go to the *Hague*.

Hague, Octob. 21. N.S. The King arrived here from Soesdyke on Wednesday in the evening, and was Complimented the next day by all the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Quality. His Majesty's Yachts arrived yesterday at Rotterdam, and the Men of War appointed for His Majesty's Convoy came into the Goree, and Rear-Admiral Fairborne who commands them is come hither this evening, to receive His Majesty's Orders. His Majesty intends to embark for England with the first fair Wind. The Earl of Marlborough returned hither the 19th Instant from Loo. Signior Mocenigo, Ambassador from the Republick of Venice to His Majesty, arrived here the same day. The States of Holland and Westfriseland are assembled, and have resolved to raise the Hundredth Penny a third time. The Muscovite Ambassador has presented to the States-General a Letter from the Czar his Master, expressing a great Inclination to make a Peace with Sweden, provided the King of Poland be included, and there is hopes, that the Negociation which is on foot for this purpose may be brought to a good Issue. Admiral Allemonde and Admiral Callemberg are come to this Place. Our Forces which were encamped at Oosterhout are returned to their Quarters.

The Court of Directors of the English Company Trading to the East-Indies give Notice, That, pursuant to the Resolution of the General Court holden the 7th Instant, the Members of the said Company do on or before the 3d of November next pay into the Treasury of the said Company 5 per Cent. (part of the 10 per Cent. resolved by the General Court to be called in) upon their Capital Stock towards carrying on the Trade; And that the One Fourth Year's Annuity and Interest due at Michaelmas last will be allowed towards the said 5 per Cent. and also 3 per Cent. on the remainder of the Money paid in, to all such as shall pay in their Money on or before the said 3d of November next.

The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Trinity-house, &c. for the Information of Masters of Ships passing to and from the Northward, give notice, That in the Bay of Aldeburgh, in the very Fair-way, at about a mile's distance from the Town, a Sand is lately grown up, upon which there is not above 12 Foot at low Water: It stretcheth from the South end of the Town to the most Southern Fish-houses for a mile in length; and in the middle, where it is broadest, it is about a Cable's length over, narrowing to a Point at each end. In the Chanel within the said Sand there is at least Seven Fathom at low Water.

Whereas by the Act for Prohibiting East-India Wrought Silks, Bengalls, and Stuffs mix'd with Silk or Herba, and all Calicoes painted, died, printed or stained there, there is a Penalty of Two Hundred Pounds, and Loss of the said Goods, One Third to the King, and Two Thirds to the Seizer or Prosecutor; These are therefore to give Notice, That whoever discovers any of the said Prohibited Goods to Case Shewell, Clerk of the Weavers Company, London, so as the same be seized and condemned, shall receive as a Reward One Third Part of the said Two Thirds of what shall be so recovered by such Seizure, Condemnation, and Penalty, to be paid by the said Case Shewell.

Advertisements.

☞ Miscellanea. The Third Part: Containing 1. An Essay on Popular Discontents, 2. An Essay upon Health and Long Life; 3. A Defence of the Essay upon Ancient and Modern Learning. With some other Pieces. By the late Sir Wm. Temple Bar. Published by Jonathan Swift, A.M. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Printed for Benj. Tooke at the Middle-Temple-Gate in Fleet-street.

☞ This is to give Notice, That Margaret Searle, the only Survivor of Mr. Edmund Searle and Mr. Samuel Searle, famous Men for curing Deafness, still lives at the old House in the corner, where she practised with her late Husband Sam. Searle in his life time, and does daily after the same Way and Method cure Deafness (if Curable) in all manner of Persons.

☞ Devotions: Viz. Confessions, Petitions, Intercessions, and Thanksgivings, for all Persons, upon all Occasions whatsoever. By Tho. Bennet, M.A. Rector of St. James's in Colchester, and Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge. Printed for Ja. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, London; and Edm. Jeffery in Cambridge. 12°.

Printed by *Edw. Jones* in the *Savoy*. 1701.